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LABOR ACTIVITY OF N.A. NAZARBAYEV IN 1960-1969

Abstract

On May 9, 1960, N. Nazarbayev began his career at the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant. Here he went through a good school from the worker of the department of Domentstroy of the Kazmetallurgstroy trust, the furnaceman of the furnace shop of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, to the second secretary of the Karaganda Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. Due to the materials of the periodical press of the 1960s, many of which were introduced into scientific circulation for the first time, the authors were able to clearly reconstruct the chronology of the events. The authors cite the original texts of the articles and notes of the Soviet periodical press, which contained information about N. Nazarbayev. An analysis of the articles of Soviet periodicals allowed the authors to conclude that in the 1960s, the furnaceman N. Nazarbayev established himself as a responsible activist and professional worker; he was respected by his colleagues; his opinion was considered authoritative and significant among his co-workers. This is evidenced by the articles published on the pages of Soviet newspapers.

Keywords: Komsomol, Republic of Kazakhstan, First President, history, labor activity, Communist, Kazakhstan Magnitka

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Н.А. НАЗАРБАЕВТЫҢ 1960-1969 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ ЕҢБЕК ЖОЛЫ

Андапта

1960 жылы 9 мамырда Қарағанды металлургия зауытында Н.Назарбаевтың еңбек жолы басталды. Мұнда ол "Казметаллургстрой" трестінің "Доменстрой" басқармасының жұмысшысы, Қарағанды Металлургиялық комбинатының домна цехының горновойынан Қазақстан Компартиясы Қарағанды облыстық комитетінің екінші хатшысына дейінгі жақсы еңбек мектебінен өтті. Басым көпшілігі ғылыми айналымға алғаш рет енгізіліп отырылған, 1960-шы жж. мерзімді баспасөз материалдарына сүйене отырып, авторлар оқиғалар хронологиясын нақты түрде қайта құрастыра алды. Сонымен қатар авторлар Н. Назарбаев туралы мағлұматтарды жариялаған кеңестік мерзімді басылымдардағы мақалалар мен жазбалардың түпнұсқалық мәтіндерін келтіреді. Кеңестік мерзімді басылымдардың мақалаларын талдау авторларға 1960-шы жылдары горновой Н. Назарбаевтың өзін жауапкершілігі зор белсенді және өз ісінің шебері ретінде көрсете білгендігі туралы, қызметтестердің құрметіне ие болып, оның пікірі мұқият тыңдалып, маңызды болды деген қорытынды жасауға мүмкіндік береді. Бұған кеңес газеттерінің беттерінде жарияланған мақалалар дәлел бола алады.

Кілт сөздер: Комсомол, Қазақстан Республикасы, Тұңғыш Президент, тарих, еңбек қызметі, коммунист, Қазақстан Магнитка

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ТРУДОВАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ Н.А. НАЗАРБАЕВА В 1960-1969 гг.

Аннотация

9 мая 1960 г. началась трудовая деятельность Н.Назарбаева на Карагандинском металлургическом заводе. Здесь он прошел хорошую школу от рабочего управления «Доменстрой» треста «Казметаллургстрой», горнового доменного цеха Карагандинского Металлургического комбината до второго секретаря Карагандинского обкома Компартии Казахстана. Благодаря материалам периодической печати 1960-х гг., многие из которых вводятся в научный оборот впервые, авторам удалось четко реконструировать хронологию событий. Авторы приводят оригинальные тексты статей и заметок советской периодической печати, публиковавших информацию о Н. Назарбаеве. Анализ статей советских периодических изданий позволили авторам прийти к выводу, что в 1960-е годы горновой Н. Назарбаев зарекомендовал себя как ответственный активист и профессионал своего дела, пользовался уважением сослуживцев, его мнение считалось авторитетным и значимым. Об этом свидетельствуют статьи, опубликованные на страницах Советских газет.

Ключевые слова: Комсомол, Республика Казахстан, Первый Президент, история, трудовая деятельность, коммунист, Казахстанская Магнитка

Introduction

On May 9, 1960, N. Nazarbayev, a twenty-year-old boy from South Kazakhstan, was appointed as a laborer in the Domenstroy construction department, where he worked for a month and a half as a concrete worker [1].

On June 27, 1960, he was transferred to the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant to work as the furnaceman of the blast furnaces [2] and on July 1 was appointed as the 5th grade cast iron worker of the casting machines of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant blast furnace shop.

From the first days, N. Nazarbayev proved himself to be a responsible worker, activist and person always ready to learn new things. This is evidenced by all publications of the Soviet periodical press of that period, which make it possible to reconstruct all the stages of N. Nazarbayev's labor activity in the Karaganda period.

Having earned authority among his colleagues, N. Nazarbayev spoke at the Komsomol meetings, took part in the process of nominating candidates for the supreme body of state power of the republic. His comrades carefully listened to his opinion.

Methodology and research methods

The methodological basis of the study was the principle of historicism, which allowed to examine the subject of research in the development and interrelation of the main social factors and conditions. The principle of scientific objectivity made it possible to analyze the subject under study taking into account the realities of social and political changes in society.

Historical science has accumulated and has a significant methodological toolkit, which allowed to create a research base of this work, which is based on complementary different methods.

Discussion

On February 2, 1963, "Temirtauskiy rabochiy" newspaper published an article entitled "First Names" [3] about one of such meetings: The red corner of the blast furnace shop was filled to the full with the metallurgist of the Kazakhstan's Magnitka. They came to the pre-election meeting to nominate candidates for the supreme body of state power of the republic. The word is taken by the deputy head of the workshop B.Ye. Sundryrin.

Our team, he says, had the honor of being the first to name their representatives in the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR.

Domna workers, present at the meeting, with stormy applause greet his proposal to nominate a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme Council of the Republic.

The candidacy of comrade N.V. Podgorny was warmly supported by the blast furnaceman Nursultan Nazarbayev. At the same time, he made a proposal to nominate a senior master of the blast furnace shop Kuzma Pavlovich Gerashchenko as a candidate for deputy to the Kaz. SSR Supreme Council. For more than 30 years, Gerashchenko has been smelting cast iron in blast furnaces. He is well-known among the domna workers of the Dnipropetrovsk and Chelyabinsk metallurgical plants. From 1959 to the present, K.P. Gerashchenko skillfully led the work of the metallurgists of the Kazakhstan's Magnitka. For selfless work he was awarded several orders and medals by the government.

- During his work in the blast furnace shop of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, the communist Gerashchenko raised many young metallurgists,- Nazarbayev said. - One of his students is me. I remember the difficult start-up time and the development of the first blast furnace. It was not easy for our team then. But Kuzma Pavlovich Gerashchenko was always there, his many years of experience, friendly advice helped us become real domna workers.

Candidates of comrade N.V. Podgorny and K.P. Gerashchenko were also supported by the blast furnacemen I. Kurdyukov, plumber T. Likhomanov, shift supervisor V. Veretennikov.

Participants of the election meeting unanimously decided to nominate comrades Podgorny Nikolai Viktorovich and Gerashchenko Kuzma Pavlovich as candidates for deputies to the Supreme Council of Kazakhstan in the factory electoral district No. 133 and ask them to give their consent to run for this district. Representatives to the district election meeting were elected.

In 1960s, the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant was badly in need of highly skilled workers. In this regard, the party bureau decided to ensure that every workshop 's laborer was engaged in study. Newspapers began to regularly write about the workers who combined work and study at the same time, urging young people to do the same. In such articles, the name of N. Nazarbayev was mentioned more than once. Such was the article "Campaign for Knowledge" [4] in the newspaper "Metallurg-Temir-Tau" dated December 5, 1963: The XX century is a century of great discoveries, a century of electronics and cybernetics, a century of rapid space exploration. It is characterized by the unprecedented craving of a Soviet man for knowledge, for the unraveling of the secrets of nature.

This, figuratively speaking, thirst for knowledge is clearly manifested in the Kazakhstan Magnitogorsk. For example, our main workshop, the blast furnaceshop. Here, 70 people already have higher and secondary - technical education, 61 persons study in higher educational institutions at this moment, 26 persons study in technical schools, 42 persons study in schools for working youth and 20 persons study in the school of foremen. And 129 workers are trained in the network of political education.

Such results are the result of a lot of agitation and outreach. The party bureau specifically demanded from each shift supervisor to identify those who are not yet studying. Politburo members and shift supervisors conducted individual conversations with such persons. And that warm, that harsh word reached people. As a result, all communists were embraced by one of the types of study. The party bureau decided to get every worker in the workshop to study.

And what does it give to the production at the moment? Does it only increase the general educational or political level of people? Of course, not. Daily studies give their profits. First of all, it helps to deal well with staff turnover. Those who study leave their jobs less often. They have no time to move from place to place, there is nothing to look for.

And there are many of them among the domna workers. Furnacemen K. Sarekenov, Karimov, Nazyrbayev, the driver of the weights wagon Dzhumabekov study at institutes, and furnaceman I. Zapuskalov, railroad trader K. Kupayev graduate from the institute of higher education. And they are all excellent production workers. Here is an example. Comrade Girich works as a gutter worker on the iron casting production and studies at the institute at the same time. He does his job well. He is respected among his comrades. And who knows, maybe one of today's students, domna workers, will please the twentieth century with a new scientific feat. After all, a wide road to everywhere is opened for the Soviet people. This is guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR.

The photographs of the brigade, in which N. Nazarbayev worked, with the names of the brigade's members were periodically published. In 1963, the 7th issue of the newspaper "Metallurg" [5] published the brigade's photo by N. Syurin with the following inscription: Karaganda Metallurgical Plant. The team of communist labor, led by the senior furnaceman K. Akhmetzyanov (from left to right): V. Toropov, K. Akhmetzyanov, A. Klimov, V. Mazula and N. Nazyrbayev. And on January 20 of the same year, "Socialisticheskaya Karaganda" [6] newspaper published the same photograph and a short note: In the competition of the Kazakhstan's Magnitka metallurgists, the first furnace workers occupy the first place from the first days of January. Here, one of the best teams is the team of the senior furnaceman Karym Akhmetzyanov. In the picture; (from left to right) Valentin Toropov, Karym Akhmetzyanov, Alexey Klimov, Vasilyi Mazula and Nursultan Nazyrbayev, the brigade members.

Another small note "Above the banner of the nationwide competition!" about the championship of the Nazarbayev brigade and his photo in the metallurgist's hat (made by N. Syurin) were published in the "Socialisticheskaya Karaganda" newspaper on March 14 of the same year [7]. N. Nazarbayev was mentioned as an active social activist, a member of the Komsomol Central Committee: The brigade of Karym Akhmetzyanov of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant was one of the first at the enterprise to be awarded the honorary title of the collective of communist labor. Metallurgists hold their mark with honor. Each team member constantly covers shift tasks, strictly monitors the quality of products. In the photo: the first furnaceman of the furnace shop Nursultan Nazarbayev, an active social activist, member of the Central Committee of the Komsomol.

On September 28, 1963 the newspaper "Industrialnaya Karaganda" published an article entitled "There should be no lagging mines!" [8] on the work of the Karaganda region coal mines: The slogan of Temirtau chemists clearly sounded throughout Kazakhstan. The workers of the region and the staff of the Karaganda mine No. 38 called to the mark of the 46th anniversary of the Great October Revolution with worthy gifts. This new patriotic initiative found active support among the coal basin workers.

Every day the editorial office receives good news about the successes achieved by the miners on the pre-October shift. The initiators of the competition keep their word with honor. The miners of the thirty-eighth mine produced over 5,000 tons of coal over the plan in September, and forty-four trains of coal from the beginning of the year.

There was no day without a red star, lighting up on the copra of the front mine. Its lights clearly reflect the high labor intensity that prevails in the cleaning and preparatory faces.

Many mines are operating in the struggle for "Karaganda day" ahead of the state plan. The miners of the Leninugol trust completed the nine-month task six days earlier. More than one thousand tons of coal has already been mined due to the assignment of the last quarter by the collectives of the mines No. 35, 19, 22, 37, 101, 6-7, 18, 36, 33-34. The economic leaders, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of these and other advanced enterprises of the basin were able to really direct the labor energy and creative initiative of the masses towards the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan.

The facts show that the mines with favorable conditions for the miners achieve good results. And vice versa. Where the implementation of the production program is left to chance, there is always a failure. In our freelance correspondent's article published today, the reasons for the backlog of the mine

No. 23 are revealed. Only this month, it did not complete the plan for more than six thousand tons of coal. But more recently, it served as a lighthouse in the coal basin! Maybe something has changed here? No, it hasn't.

The star on the copra went out for only one reason. The results of the first half of the year turned the heads of the mine's chief N.V. Kalashnikov and party secretary Sh.A. Yeshkeyev. Calmed down by the successes of the first half of the year, they weakened attention to production. Massive downtime and frequent accidents on mechanisms take away much harvesting brigades' valuable time, disrupt the fulfillment of shift tasks and socialist obligations.

“Vertical” mine No. 1 deteriorated its work in September. Violations of mining rules are very frequent here. On the ninth of September, the lava of the sixth section collapsed. For three days the team did not mine coal. In the fourth and sixth sections, careful care of the mechanisms was not organized. And this led to the accidents of combines and conveyors. As a result, five thousand tons of debt grew in September alone. Not to see this means to lose a sense of responsibility for the task entrusted.

Kostenko mine is among the lagging ones. Here, the lava of the seventh section collapsed at the end of August. It was updated only in mid-September. At such rate it's impossible to get further! Or another fact. The staff of the fifth site worked out their lava. And the new one was not prepared for them on time. And instead of mining coal, they carried out unproductive work for a long period of time.

In general, the Saran and Abay trusts' mines No. 121, 122, 107, 120, 1 (“Churubay-Nurinskaya”), 13, 31 do not fulfill the state plan as a whole. It is particularly alarming that the number of lagging enterprises in the coal basin increased in September versus August. Almost half of the mines today can not cope with the production program. A low level of coal production reduces all technical and economic indicators. It is no accident that in eight months the plant completed the task of labor productivity by 99.8 percent, and the Saran trust exceeded the cost of fuel by four hundred thousand rubles.

It is impossible to accept this situation any further. Everything must be done in order to drastically increase the pace of coal production. The Karaganda Coal Combine has developed practical measures to ensure the fulfillment of the production plan by all enterprises. It is important that these activities do not remain just on paper.

Leading employees of the plant and trusts are obliged to visit mines more often, help collectives to organize the technological process correctly, and use all reserves. And there are a lot of them. They lie mainly in the cyclical organization of labor, the skillful use of mechanisms, and the compaction of the working day.

The work of the lagging mines should be taken under consideration of the groups promoting the state-party control. It is necessary to demand more strictly from those leaders who forget that the state plan is an obligatory minimum and no one is given the right not to fulfill it.

The direct duty of the city and district committees of the party of Karaganda, Saran, Abay and Shakhtinsk, the primary party organizations of the mines is to lead the struggle of the collectives for a worthy meeting of the 46th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, to achieve high competition efficiency. Particular attention should be paid to the completion of the preparation of the enterprise for winters in the very next few days, we must not forget that the operation of the coal basin in the fourth, final quarter of the fifth year of the seven-year period, will depend on this.

There should not be a single lagging mine in the basin! May the contribution of the miners of the third coal stoker of the country to the creation of the material and technical base of communism grow every year! And as an edification, above the article there was a photo of N. Nazarbayev in a metallurgist's hat and a short note [8]: Nursultan Nazarbayev is one of the best blast furnacemen of the Karaganda metallurgical plant. Having embarked on a pre-October labor shift in honor of the 45th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, he and his team produced hundreds of tons of superplanned cast iron.

On October 30, 1963, the newspaper “Industrialnaya Karaganda” published an article by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union “Komsomol members' good deeds” [9]. It described the “good deeds” of three Komsomol members, one of which was N. Nazarbayev: Vladimir Volkov (picture above) is not a hereditary miner. The slagheaps of coal enterprises did not fit in the picturesque landscape of the Odessa region, where he was born and spent his childhood. But Vladimir inherited his fellow countrymen's hard work, stamina, and ability to overcome difficulties, i.e. the qualities that are so necessary for a real miner. He was willingly admitted to the mining family of the mine No. 31. A few months later, Vladimir became a coal processor engineer and leader of the brigade. When the forum of the Lenin Komsomol of the Republic took place, he was elected a member of the Komsomol of Kazakhstan.

Nursultan Nazarbayev (picture on the right) has a labor shift at the blast furnace, as befits a Komsomol member. And when the collective of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant produces superplanned cast iron, then the contribution of the furnaceman Nazarbayev is a considerable merit. The Komsomol Committee of the Karaganda Pedagogical Institute summed up the two-month work of the student construction team. 170 people worked at the state farms of Karsakpay, Algabas, Karakengir, Baikonur, Zhetikonur, Amangeldy, Shenber of the Dzhezdinsky production department. They built a repair and technical workshop, a garage, three granaries with a capacity of 5,000 to 15,000 tons each, 15 semi-detached houses, 3 sports facilities, a new school, a hostel for state farm workers, and about 10 storage rooms. On the picture are students of the Karaganda Pedagogical Institute B. Kadomtsev, V. Makarova and M. Khomich. Photo by S. Syurin.

On December 25, 1963, the newspaper "Industrialnaya Karaganda" [10] once more published N. Syurin's photo of the brigade of N. Nazarbayev with a small note: Thousands of tons of cast iron have already been produced for the fifth year of the seven-year period by the furnacemen of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant. A large contribution to the early completion of the annual production program was made by the team of the first blast furnace.

On the picture is the best mining team led by Karim Akhmetzyanov. From left to right: Valentin Toropov, Karim Akhmetzyanov, Alexey Klimov, Vasily Mazula and Nursultan Nazarbayev.

On January 19, 1963, the newspaper "Industrialnaya Karaganda" [11] published a three-part article on the successful work of metallurgists, coke chemists and miners. The first part, of course, spoke about N. Nazarbayev:

1. "Step wider!!" Good labor successes are achieved in the first days of the new year by the furnacemen of the Kazakhstan Magnitka. They have already produced a lot of cast iron in excess of the plan. On the picture (from left to right) are the first furnaceman of the first blast furnace Karam Akhmetyanov, the second furnaceman Nursultan Nazarbayev and the foreman Vladimir Isachenkov before the start of another smelting. Photo by S. Blinnikov.

2. "Coke chemists decided this way". Last year, the team of coke chemists of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant coped with the program ahead of schedule and produced an additional large amount of ammonium sulfate, tar, coke and other products. Entering the sixth year of the seven-year plan, workers and engineering workers decided to achieve new production successes. They pledged to produce 6.100 tons of coke over the annual plan, two thousand tons of tar, one and a half thousand tons of ammonium sulfate, 80 tons of pressed naphthalene, 15 tons of sodium phenolate, 400 tons of pitch coke, to fulfill the annual plan for the production of benzol by 103 percent, and to fulfill the plan for producing clean products in rectification shops ahead of schedule.

The team also pledged to use the design capacity of the tar distillery and coke plant, reduce the loss of crude benzene by one and a half percent, master the production of benzene for synthesis in the first half of the year, increase labor productivity by two percent, save 300 thousand rubles by reducing production costs, and make 140 rationalization proposals with an economic effect of at least 70 thousand rubles.

Implementing the decisions of the December Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, coke chemists decided to conduct research on a semi-industrial installation with the aim of obtaining initial data for the design of industrial equipment and producing diammonium phosphate this year. Under laboratory conditions, it is planned to develop accelerating substances. (Our correspondent). Temir- Tau.

3. "The pace is growing". In the first days of the new year, work at the mine No. 38 did not go well. The pace of coal mining was limited by insufficient ventilation of the faces. The elimination of this obstacle enabled the team to catch up. Now the team has more than two hundred tons of coal mined in excess of the plan since the beginning of January. There are four sections at the mine. Three of them are working ahead of schedule. The team of the fourth works especially rhythmically. It is developing two lavas. Over a half-month, about six hundred tons of fuel were additionally produced of the first one, and more than four hundred tons were produced of the second one.

The announcement of the convening of an extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party caused a new wave of labor growth in the mine.

On December 3, 1964, the production commission of the factory union committee addressed the staff of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant from the pages of the newspaper "Metallurg-Temir-Tau" [12]. The authors of the article "We bring it to your discussion" asked the team to send their comments and suggestions on the candidates for the assignment of the rank of the communist labor to the plant manager: The production committee of the factory union committee appeals to the plant's staff to discuss candidates for the assignment of the rank of the communist labor shockworkers of the network and

substation workshop's workers. Send your comments and suggestions to the plant manager on the following candidates: electrician Chernikov U.F., electrician Martyn V.F., electrician Nazarbayev S.A., carpenter Beifus Y.I., electrician Akhmetyanova L.G., electrician Karin N.I., electricians' foreman Tregubchak A.I., electrician V. Vetrov, electrician Moshkov M.M., electrician Kim D.N., electrician Rogatin A.S., foreman of electricians Prozorov A.I., electrician Gubanov L.A., electrician Mzhelskaya Ye.I., electrician Usachev N.V., electrician Seliverst M.A., electrician Iskra V.K., electrician Segodin V.M., electrician Petrov S.N., turner Urimagov V.N., electrician Serenkov V.A., electrician Plahotnik V.R.

On March 15, 1965, the newspaper "Metallurg-Temir-Tau" published an article "On the 5th anniversary of the plant" [13], dedicated to the 5th anniversary of the plant: July 3 this year marks five years since the launch of the first blast furnace of the plant, when the country received the first Kazakhstan cast iron. This day was the birthday of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, the day when its team began its labor path to the great future.

The TIB (Technical Inventory Bureau) of the plant is planning to produce a poster dedicated to this event, which will be issued by July 3. It will clearly reflect the stages of the long road of the plant's construction, the commissioning of its main facilities, and briefly speak about people who came to us from their places of residence, as well as about those who received a ticket to working life at the plant, about people who became metallurgists here and loved their profession.

It will contain interesting figures and facts about the builders. After the XX Soviet Union Communist Party Congress, where the question of creating the third metallurgical base of the country was resolved, the question of the construction of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant was raised in a new way. The Kazmetallurgstroy trust, replenished by specialists, concentrated its forces on the construction of the Kazakhstan Magnitka. In addition, dozens of specialized construction and montage organizations were involved.

The whole country helped build the Kazakhstan Magnitka. Construction orders were carried out by 389 enterprises, 75 economic councils; and the countries of people's democracy, the GDR, Hungary, Bulgariain, participated in the supply of some equipment.

The ceremonial laying of the foundation of the first blast furnace took place on December 3, 1957. The success of the matter was accomplished by builders and installers representing more than 50 nationalities.

July 3, 1960 was the day of a great holiday for builders, installers, and maintenance workers. It was the great joy of many thousands of people.

A second blast furnace, four coke oven batteries with chemical production, a high-performance sinter plant, a slag processing plant, an open-hearth furnace complex with two high-power furnaces, and a complex of modern auxiliary workshops were commissioned during these 5 years. A coal processing plant, a rolling mill and other facilities are currently under construction. Nearby is the time when the metal of the plant will become one of the cheapest in the country.

During this five-year period, the following metallurgical staff was developed becoming good production workers: the furnacemen N. Nazarbayev, R. Myrzabayev, K. Sarekenov, M. Mukhametzhanov, S. Kabdulov, B. Dzhesenov; gutter workers D. Narymbayev, M. Atikeyev, B. Tulegenov, K. Omarbekov, hatch operator N. Arynbekov, cast iron operator Syzdykov and others.

In 1959 - 1960, more than 700 highly qualified, experienced metallurgists arrived at the plant, including domna foremen K.P. Gerashchenko, A.I. Scriabin, N.V. Tsytovich, gas workers B. Dosaliyev, I.Ye. Sukovatitsyn, S. Zhylkaidarov, senior furnaceman A. Nabiullin. The poster will also speak about the technical progress at the plant, about the ways of fighting for product quality and technological processes improving. In a word, it will briefly show the five-year history of the plant. The workers of our plant and other related enterprises will read this poster with interest. Ye. Ivanova.

Conclusion

Thus, the materials, published in the 1960s, provide an opportunity to reconstruct the activities of N. Nazarbayev in the 1960s. An analysis of the articles of the Soviet periodicals allowed the authors to conclude that the furnaceman N. Nazarbayev established himself as a responsible activist and professional worker; he was respected by his colleagues; his opinion was considered authoritative and significant among the co-workers. This is evidenced by the articles published on the pages of the Soviet newspapers.

Recommendations

Labor and political activity of N.A. Nazarbayev in the Karaganda region in the 1960-1969 was not the subject of a special study. Modern Kazakhstani historical science lacks comprehensive and generalizing studies examining various aspects of this problem. Nevertheless, it demands further study.

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